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convinced that circumstances in which he has certainly never been before, are a repetition of others experienced in the past. In explanation of both phenomena he suggests that this conviction arises from an obscure emotional accompaniment of the perception. In peculiarly excitable states of the nervous system (as in vivid dreams, or when one is in strange places), parts of actual perceptions, as is normally the case, pass out of the focus of consciousness, and returning an instant later, meet changed conditions into which they do not fit, and therefore appear to be recollections. This rapid passing out of and into the focus of consciousness (or the physical concomitant of it) is not perceived, if we conceive the author rightly, but gives rise to the emotional accompaniment just mentioned.

Association by Contrast. M. PAULHAN. *Revue Scientifique*, Sept. 1.

The general law, applicable as well to higher states of consciousness as to sensations, is formulated, claiming that every psychic state tends to be accompanied (simultaneous contrast) or followed (successive contrast) by an opposite state. In sensation, the phenomena of complementary colors, of warmth following a sensation of cold, are typical. In motion, every contraction of a muscle involves the contraction of the antagonistic muscle. When moving and suddenly stopped, we seem to be going in the opposite direction. In the sphere of judgment, alternatives are ever present, an argument *pro* calls up another *con*. A vacillating temperament is characteristic of some types, while in the hypnotic subject it is strikingly absent. Morbid instances arise in which every idea realises its opposite, with alarming results. Again, depression follows joviality, and even the alleged phenomena of "psychic polarisation" would come under this law. Examples from all phases of psychic activity are brought together to show the wide bearings of the law of contrast. J. J.

The Geographical Distribution of British Intellect. Dr. A. CONAN DOYLE. *Nineteenth Century*, August, 1888.

Following the line of investigation inaugurated by Mr. Galton, Dr. Doyle examines the relative fertility of distinctive portions of the British Kingdom with reference to the production of celebrities. The degree of eminence recognized by Dr. Doyle is lower than that usually treated in such researches, and includes such as would deserve mention in a standard geographical dictionary like "*Men of the Time*" and yet rank higher than local celebrities. He selects about 1150 such men eminent in literature, art, music, medicine, sculpture, engineering, law, etc. These are found to contain 824 English born, 157 Scottish and 121 Irish, while 49 were born abroad. England would thus have one celebrity to 31,000 of population, Scotland one to 22,000, and Ireland one to 49,000. Wales, if counted separately, would have one to 58,000. London produces much more than its share of eminence, claiming 235 of the 824 Englishmen, or one to every 16,000 of the population. Dublin shows still better with 45 celebrities, one to 8500, and Edinburgh leads easily with 46, or one in 5500. While the chief cities are thus the intellectual centres, Dr. Doyle thinks the very greatest intellects come from the country. London is especially strong in artists and men of science. The standing of the various counties is detailed, making the eastern and southern counties superior to the northern and midland, "while